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NOTES

JCP-CPSU RELATIONS: The Japanese Communist Party has finallly responded to an attack on it by Argentine CP leader A. Fava--reprinted in the May issue of the Soviet journal PARTY LIFE--with an unsigned article in the 15 September AKAHATA. While the delay and the relatively low level of response suggest the JCP has no desire to broaden the polemics, the AKAHATA article did directly counter-attack against the CPSU, hinting at Soviet authorship of the Fava article and accusing the Soviet Union of grossly overestimating both its own role as a revolutionary force and the beneficial consequences of its detente with the United States. Condemning the CPSU and the CCP equally for interfering in JCP internal affairs, AKAHATA maintained that both parties had destroyed the unity of the international communist movement. Finally, reaffirming the JCP stand that the Southern Kuriles were rightly Japanese territory that had been unjustly seized after World War II, AKAHATA made public the text of a 1959 JCP-CPSU agreement which indicated the Soviet Union would be willing to consider returning the territory once specified developments had taken place in Japan's domestic structure and foreign policy. The Fava article had bitingly criticized the JCP demand for return of the northern territories as without foundation and "unprecedented in the history of the international communist movement."

PRC-GREECE: Reflecting the continuing Chinese interest in encouraging Western unity against Moscow, Peking's sparse comment on the new Greek government has played up Athen's pro-West initiatives while softpedaling coverage of last month's anti-U.S. riots and decision to withdraw from NATO's military structure. Peking coverage of the riots and decision to withdraw has been limited to passing notice in a 5 September domestic radio "current events talk" which reviewed events surrounding the Cyprus crisis and carefully pointed out Athens' continuing political membership in NATO. NCNA subsequently highlighted the revived EEC-Greek ties in a 17 September report that the Common Market had agreed to Athen's request to revive Greece's associate status with the EEC. NCNA noted that the decision will release EEC aid funds for Greece frozen following the 1967 military coup, and it played up the French prime minister's recent pledge to use French influence to help Greece join the Common Market as a full member.

U.S. ROLE IN CHILE: Soviet and Cuban follow-up reportage and comment on President Ford's 16 September press conference remarks on CIA activities related to Chile reflect divergent treatment, the Soviet central press still avoiding direct attribution of the coup to official U.S. policy in its own comment while Cuban media directly accuse and condemn the President. At the same time, Soviet media have replayed strongly critical U.S. and Chilean remarks, including a 23 September TASS English report that Allende's widow, Hortensia Bussi de Allende, holds "Henry Kissinger, assistant to the U.S. President for national security, responsible" for approving CIA expenditures in Chile. By contrast, there was no mention of Kissinger or President Ford in a V. Matveyev IZVESTIYA article on the 20th that condemned the "sinister operations" of "U.S. intelligence and other departments" aimed at overthrowing Allende. Matveyev was implicitly critical of the President's remarks justifying the CIA role in Chile, observing that the CIA role could not be dismissed by "sophistry" or "any reference to the United States' alleged 'state interests.'" Havana radio's initial reaction on the 18th claimed that "U.S. complicity" in Allende's overthrow "has been confessed by the current Yankee President, Gerald Ford." And Havana on the 20th informed Cubans that "Mr. Gerald Ford has had the supreme shamelessness" to admit CIA actions against Allende, and it deplored what it termed the President's "Mussolinian assertion" that Allende had threatened Chilean opposition parties and the press.